

THE NASHVILLE GLOBE.

ALL THINGS COME TO THEM THAT WAIT, PROVIDING THEY HUSTLE WHILE THEY WAIT." Charles W. Anderson. "GET OUT OF OUR SUNSHINE." R. H. Boyd.

NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1907.

No. 1.

COLORED MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Be a Valuable Accession to Pearl High School.

PEOPLE, THOUGH TAXPAYERS, ARE GRATEFUL FOR THIS TO THE POWERS THAT BE—THAT THE CITY BUDGET CARRIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN, IS AS IT SHOULD BE.

It is an assured fact, as it has been learned from reliable sources, that an appropriation of \$5,000 has been made, which will be used in addition to the new branch for the benefit of taxpayers' children of Nashville. It is remembered that at the commencement exercises held in the Ryman Auditorium last June Prof. Smith, Principal of Pearl High School, in his annual address urged the Board of Education to make some provision for the Nashville High School would keep it third, if not move to second, to any high school in the United States for Negroes. This commendation seemed to strike a far chord, and immediately after the exercises were over, Mr. Joseph Battle, editor of the Globe, and Mr. A. Boyd, treasurer of the Globe, viewed President Leonard Parkes on the stage, and were promised by him a fair-minded educator that he would recommend some improvement in the curriculum of the high school. This force has been at work regarding the Board and its members, and it is promised, and it appears that it has not been without its effect. It is also learned that Superintendent C. Weber, who has ever been mindful of the needs of the colored schools, has his influence in getting many things for the different schools. It is not all that will be the Negro's appropriation in the way of school facilities. It is an assured fact that two new schools will be added for the next scholastic year, their doors thrown open to Negro children. The budget for 1907 already been approved by Mayor Smith. This new budget carries with it a new school building to be located on Third street to cost \$12,000. Another new building to be located in the Bottom to cost \$10,000. The school in Trimble Bottom is to take place of the frame building now used by the Board and used for colored children. Prof. Neal has taught this locality under many disadvantages, hence this will be a relief to him at the right time. The budget also carries \$1,500 to enlarge and repair Carter School on Kayne avenue. This practically makes three new schools. There was no appropriation, however, made for the repairing of the Lewis School, which is almost in a dilapidated condition, and is now closed up in order to serve its purpose.

The opening of these two new schools will make the demand for teachers and teachers very great in Nashville. Yet the talent is here, for the principals can be selected from the list of competent teachers already at work, while the new teachers can be selected from the graduates of the high school and the two universities. That the Negroes of Nashville appreciate these conditions, goes without saying. They have been patient and loyal at all times.

It is not known just when work will begin, but it is believed that the contracts will be let early in the spring and work will begin at once. The school at present is full and the school this year, judging from the number already in school, will be a large one. Principal Smith was interviewed by a Globe reporter relative to the facts, but said that he could give nothing definite, yet he believed that the public had every reason to expect that the appropriation would be used in the way named by the Mayor. Nashville needs larger schools. Mr. C. W. Smith, hundreds of children, but out on account of the narrowness of the schools. The children are compelled to walk miles because of the narrowness of the schools. The high school and manual training school every inch of it. President Smith is adding many more to the list.

away the higher branches of study. Yet every one sees the need for adding both the higher education and the manual training for those who want to take either. The school will be a credit to greater Nashville in its march as a metropolitan city.

BACK STAMPING DISCONTINUED.

Some of the business firms of Nashville are expressing their disapproval and their general dissatisfaction of the recent general order issued by the post-office department in cutting down the expenses by discontinuing the back stamping of the incoming first-class mail. There was a time when if a letter was mailed at New Orleans, at a certain hour in the day and addressed to a party in Nashville, the recipient could tell to the hour when it was received in Nashville, thereby knowing where to place the blame if the letter was not delivered by the carrier within a reasonable time. The discontinuance of this part of the mail service prevents this, thus making it impossible for one to know where the letter has been delayed if a delay is occasioned. This was not so evident and not so generally felt until within the last two weeks. A very large business firm in this city suffered quite a loss on this account last week. A letter was mailed from a certain large city only one night's ride from Nashville and should have been delivered in Nashville the next morning before noon but the same letter was delayed 48 hours. There was no way to ascertain who is responsible for this delay as the postmark on the front of the letter only showed that it was mailed at a certain time. Whether it was delayed on the railway postal car or in the postoffice proper, is a matter that is unexplained. It is to be hoped that a sufficient protest will be made by the public to the postoffice department to re-establish this much needed back stamping. It has been said by well informed business men that the post office department could better afford to refuse to admit thousands of pounds of public documents, which cause a large part of the deficiency, than it could to dispense with this satisfactory way of keeping up with the receipt of and disposition of mails.

Postmaster Wills has not been interviewed by the Globe reporter, but as he is generally in favor of giving satisfaction to the patrons of his office, it is believed he would not oppose a general protest being made by Nashville's business men to the post office department. It is the opinion of many of the large patrons of the Nashville post office that six months longer will convince the Postmaster General that this is not a wise step in cutting out the appropriation for back stamping and that public sentiment will force a reinstatement which is for the protection of the mail order houses and other business firms in large cities.

REPORTS OF OUTRAGES EXAGGERATED.

Special correspondence to Nashville from Fort Sam Houston, Texas; El Reno, O. T., and other ports where soldiers are stationed, bear out the assertion that these reports of outrages by Negroes or by Negro soldiers, are exaggerated. Their sole purpose appears to be to poison the minds of the people and create a sentiment against Negro soldiers. It is learned from a reliable source that not one of the reported assaults could be traced to Negroes. In fact, not one person in a position to know, could say positively that a Negro made an assault. Newspaper dispatches are sent out from these various places by white men reporting for white papers. They know nothing of the crime or its perpetrators. They color the report to suit their own prejudices and indications point very clearly to the fact that the intention of these dispatches is to aid in making unpopular the gallant braves of the Spanish-American War or the direct descendants of the famous heroes of Ft. Pillow, and Ft. Wagner. An old resident of Brownsville, Texas, who crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico about ten years before the emancipation proclamation was issued, and remained until after the freedom of the slaves—when he went to Brownsville, Texas, to make his future home, was heard to remark: "Because Negro troops had been stationed at Texas posts it had been decided by a few men who directed municipal affairs, to get rid of the Negro troops, and the only way that this could be done was to hatch up something on them and magnify it." The disturbance at Brownsville does not compare with the recent "shooting up" of the street car in Florida. Nor does it compare with the horrible outrages of the Fourth United States Volunteers while stationed at San Antonio, Texas. Said he: "Just prior to their going to the Philippine Islands, when almost the entire regiment would 'tear up' the town every day." He said further that if an investigation would be started which would prove that those people who saw the shooting over the garrison walls were either dreaming or having imaginary visions. Such is the remark coming from an old Texan who knows that it would be almost impossible to see even if this occurred, the shots coming from over the garrison walls.

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MANDOLIN RECITAL AT THE BLIND SCHOOL.

The members of the faculty and students of the Tennessee School for the Blind, located on Tennessee street, were highly entertained Friday evening last by a mandolin recital by Mr. Frank A. Gordon, of Fargo, N. D., who is at present a student of Fisk University. The program, while neatly arranged in every respect, was pleasing as well as helpful to the students and faculty. Some highclass music was rendered during the evening. Misses Lizzie Wells and Minnie Mae Hunter, two of the teachers, assisted in arranging the music for Mr. Gordon.

The principal of the school, Mrs. Lowe, together with the faculty, was highly pleased. The students showed their appreciation for this musical treat by rendering several piano solos and duets. Many of the advanced pupils in this school are first-class musicians and have from time to time appeared in public recitals, rendering very difficult music.

APPROACHING THE THREE-MILE POST.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ONE-CENT SAVINGS BANK WILL BE HELD JANUARY 14.

The general call for stockholders' meeting of the One Cent Savings Bank of Nashville, Tenn., has been issued by the President and Cashier. The fiscal year of 1906 will be closed and its reports made up. At the convening of this meeting will be marked the third anniversary of this institution. No city in the United States can boast of a more prosperous and well managed financial concern than can Nashville. The stockholders and directors exercised wisdom and foresight in selecting its board of directors and officers, who have labored incessantly to dispose of the stock and increase the deposits of the institution. The third annual report which is issued will show remarkable progress in financial circles. At the beginning of the new year, it has been learned that strenuous efforts will be put forth to dispose of all the unsold shares at their par value. Notwithstanding they have advanced until they are worth 12 cents on the dollar or at least a dividend of 12 per cent was declared at the last annual meeting. It is predicted that at the meeting next week a more startling dividend will be declared. The institution has not attempted to make any more improvement in the line of fixtures and office furniture, but it is devoting its entire time to the better treatment of patrons and stockholders. Yet many of the business men have not shown their interest enough to become depositors or stockholders. A Globe reporter in interviewing the cashier learned that after a careful calculation that if one-fourth of the money handled by the Negroes and deposited in white banks, was put on deposit in the One Cent Savings Bank, it would show that the Negro had hoarded up in these institutions over five millions of dollars each year that could be advantageously and creditably deposited in the One Cent Savings Bank. There is not a safer institution within the bounds of the Volunteer State. The comptroller of currency has given flattering compliments for the management after each quarterly inspection, which of itself should bring an endless chain of new depositors and purchasers of stock to this worthy banking house. An election of officers for the ensuing year will be held pursuant to a call at the first annual meeting. Stock will be sold and a general revival of interest will be attempted.

Report of the One Cent Savings Bank made to the Comptroller for the month of December, 1906.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1906.
FRANK DIBRELL,
Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—The following is an exact statement of the condition of the One Cent Savings Bank of Nashville, County of Davidson, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1906.

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	\$22,461.86
Cash Resources.	
Due from banks and bankers	\$15,161.19
Checks and other cash items	505.86
Specie	160.12
Currency	300.00
Total Resources	\$38,589.03
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 2,455.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	1,660.92
Individual Deposits subject to check	34,473.11
Total Liabilities	\$38,589.03

I, J. C. Napier, Cashier of the above named One Cent Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the same was or will be published in the Globe of Nashville, Tenn., on January 5th, 1907.
(Signed.) J. C. NAPIER,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1906.
(Signed.) C. N. LANGSTON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

A WHITE MINISTER SCORED.
In an recent issue of the Mt. Pleasant Record, Rev. A. S. Allen asserted that the Negro questioned would not be settled until the 15th amendment to the Constitution was abolished. His article was answered by Dr. J. O. Johnson, presiding elder of the Columbia District A. M. E. Church. We publish herewith his reply to Rev. A. S. Allen.

REST FOR THE NEGRO.
Rev. A. S. Allen raises the question: "When and where will the Negro find rest?" From the tone of the article it does not appear that Mr. Allen cares very much whether the negro has any at all. He asserts that the negro will find rest when he is disfranchised. In every Southern state he is practically disfranchised by educational, property and other qualifications. But this can only be temporary, as negroes everywhere are fast reducing their ignorance and accumulating property. The South will finally accept the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution with good grace. We might as well talk about abolishing the law of gravitation as of abolishing any of the war amendments to the constitution. The negro has done too much for this country in all of its wars, and in developing its resources, in the mines, on the farms, and as servants in many capacities. We have a heritage here as much as any white man, and though we are now denied many of the benefits of the laws—yet we still claim them. Revolutions never go backward. The negro will never be disfranchised.

The white man of to-day came up from barbarism to civilization. Any man who has read Lord Macaulay's or Green's or Froude's history of England knows this. That the white man of to-day had a very unpromising beginning. Julius Caesar declared that the early Britons were unfit for civilization, but to-day these same men are the masters of the world. Fifty years ago who would have predicted that the Japanese would have developed such a great civilization? or that a yellow race would have whipped a white race as in this case.

Rev. Allen is certainly not informed as to the real and essential progress of the negro. He knows more about the criminal negro than he does of that great progressive, upward-moving negro who is lifting the burdens of the South and is building himself up and buying homes and building churches and schools. But no race is to be judged by its criminals. It is unjust for the South to be judged by its mob leaders or by men of the Tillman and Vardaman class.

It is very unfortunate that the press should give so much space to proclaiming the faults of the negro, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the negro is universally trusted in thousands of important places in the life of the South.

The gospel which Rev. Allen claims will make the negro moral, has failed in this respect with a certain class of whites who still seek to contaminate young colored women in the South. I am in a position to know that the negro is making great progress toward higher moral standards, and the whites ought to help us move in this direction. This can be done by abolishing the low standards and other towns.

DRIVERS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

Sensible Organization of Men of a Common Calling.

WHAT IT HAS PAID OUT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SICK MEMBERS IS WORTHY OF ITS HIGH PURPOSE—BALANCE OF \$2,963 NOW IN BANK INSURES ITS MEMBERS AGAINST THE NECESSITY OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

The members of the Drivers' Mutual Aid Association celebrated their sixteenth anniversary last Monday night, January 7, by a banquet and installation in their hall in the Boyd Building on Cedar street.

The hall was beautifully decorated by the ladies, who were highly complimented by all. After the regular routine of business, President Green introduced Dr. W. H. Key, who was the founder of the organization. He was given the gavel and asked to conduct the installation services. He said he was proud of the high privilege of installing the officers for the ensuing year, and hoped that they would prove themselves deserving of the authorities entrusted to them. "Dark was the night and cold the ground," was sung very feelingly, and the president given the jewel of his office. The following are the officers installed: H. T. Green, president; Isaac Body, vice president; S. J. Chandler, financial secretary; Mansfield Douglass, recording secretary; W. B. Marshall, assistant secretary; W. C. Foster, treasurer; J. Johns, chaplain; S. Rhodes, sentinel; R. M. Fall, Marshal. President Green, upon taking the stand, stated the purpose of the Association. He said \$500 had been paid to the sick during the year, and that a cash balance of \$2,963 was in the treasury. Real estate to the amount of \$1,200 was owned, and not a cent owed by the organization but what could be paid by nine o'clock the next day. Four widows of deceased members were called forward, namely: Mother Edith Scales, Mrs. Martha Thompson, Mrs. Scottie Bramlett and Mrs. Adkins, each was presented \$5.00 as a gift from the Association. Attention was then turned to the "New Years," which was arranged in the style of a regular Christmas tree, it was laden with presents for many of those present. The president announced that the guests would be turned over to the Reception Committee who would serve the many viands prepared for the occasion. Mr. Coffey, proprietor of the Spa Cafe, served the large crowd in a way very creditable to himself.

The Association had in store a very pleasant surprise for President Green in a beautiful gold watch, which was presented to him by Mr. S. J. Chandler, financial secretary.

Only one feature of this organization noticeable that deserves criticism and that is they make all of their deposits in banks operated by white men, ignoring entirely their own, the One Cent Savings Bank. This institution does not handle 10 per cent of the money deposited in banks by Negroes in Nashville, and it is the opinion of some that there is business enough for two banks among the Negroes of this city and vicinity, and that it would be better if another bank was established. The strongest societies in Tennessee do not deposit in the bank here nor in Memphis, but are doing as the Drivers' Mutual Aid Association; "fattening frogs for snakes." On a whole the entertainment was a grand affair, and a credit to the Association.

A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

The sad deaths of Misses Schuldria and Sarah Halfacre, who lived at No. 922 Overton street, was made doubly sorrowful because they both expired about the same hour, yet each was sick with a different complaint. Arrangements were at once made with Taylor & Co. for a double funeral, both were shrouded alike, both caskets are the same color and trimmed alike. The funeral services were held at Saint Eli Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Thompson, officiating. It is said that old residents that this is the first double funeral reported in Nashville years.